

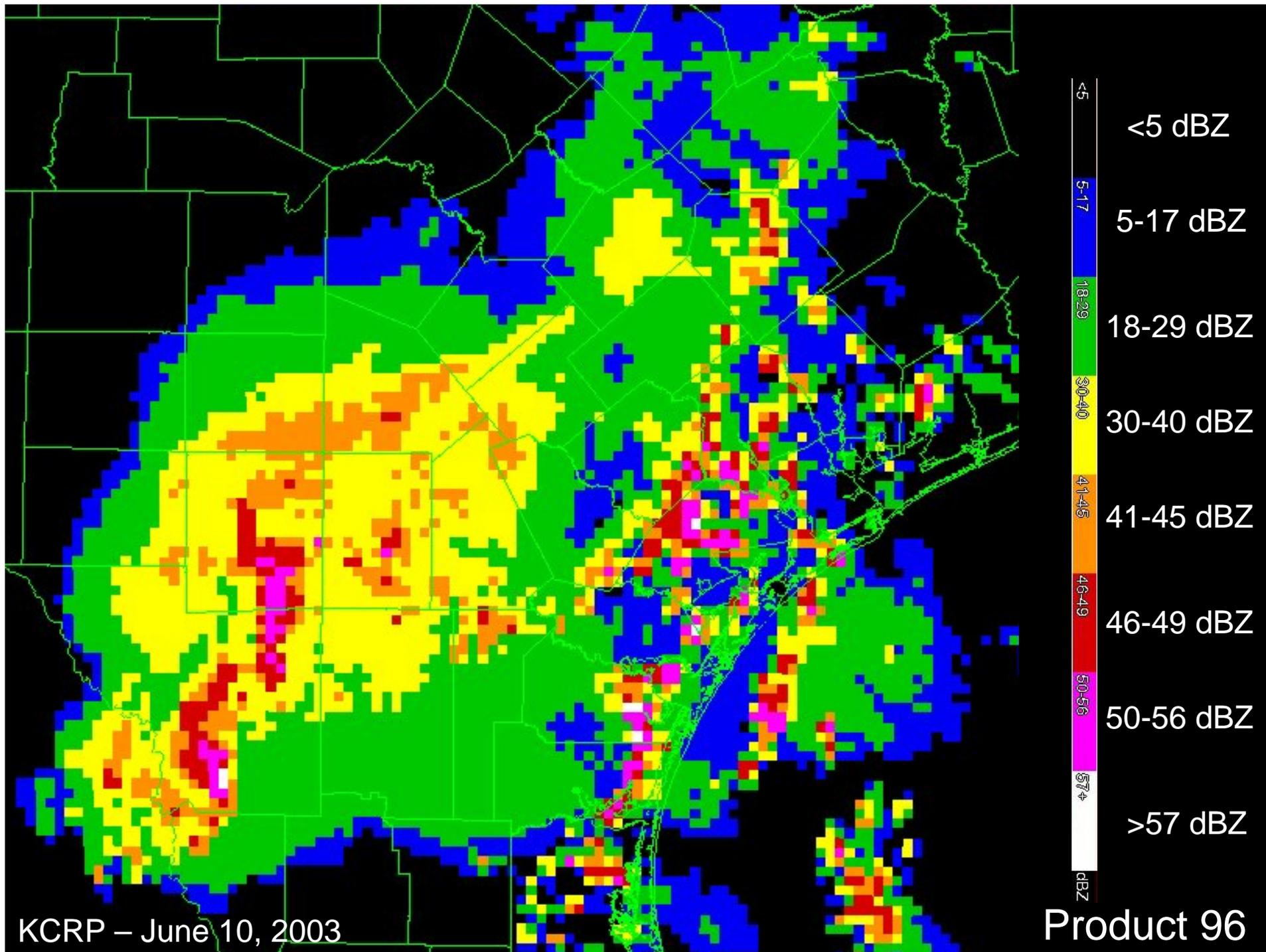
# Correcting AP mitigation within Composite Reflectivity Products

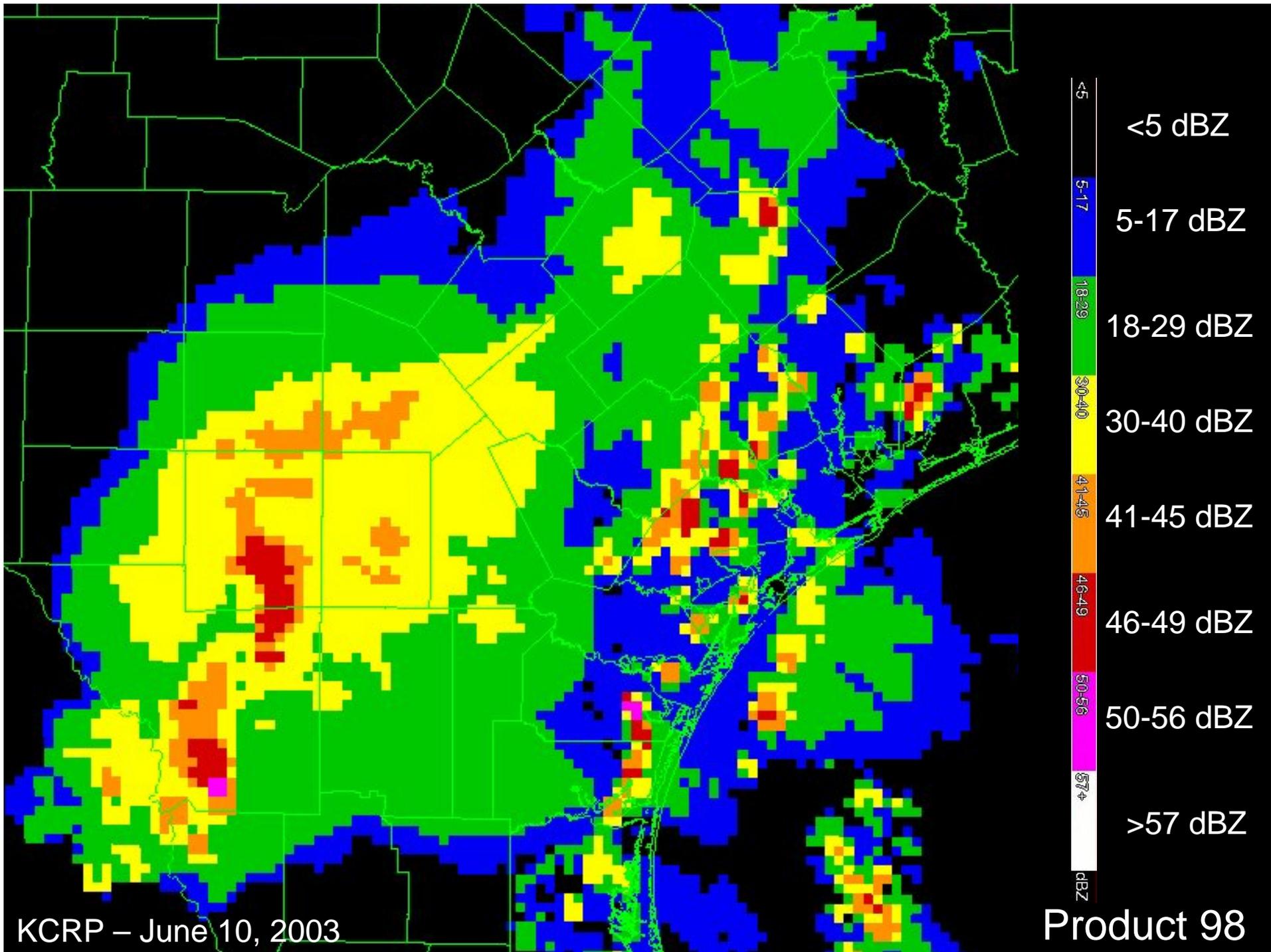
WARD



Leaving precipitation returns alone  
while maintaining the current ability  
of the AP mitigation algorithm

- AP mitigation within ORPG CRPs has always produced a negative side effect of reducing reflectivity intensities in regions of precipitation by as much as 15 dbZ.
- The erroneous reduction in reflectivity magnitudes is a systematic problem – existing regardless of type of precipitation system, geographic location, or season.
- This has prompted the removal of AP-edited CRPs from the display system of the FAA's Weather and Radar Processor (WARP) used at Air Route Traffic Control Centers.



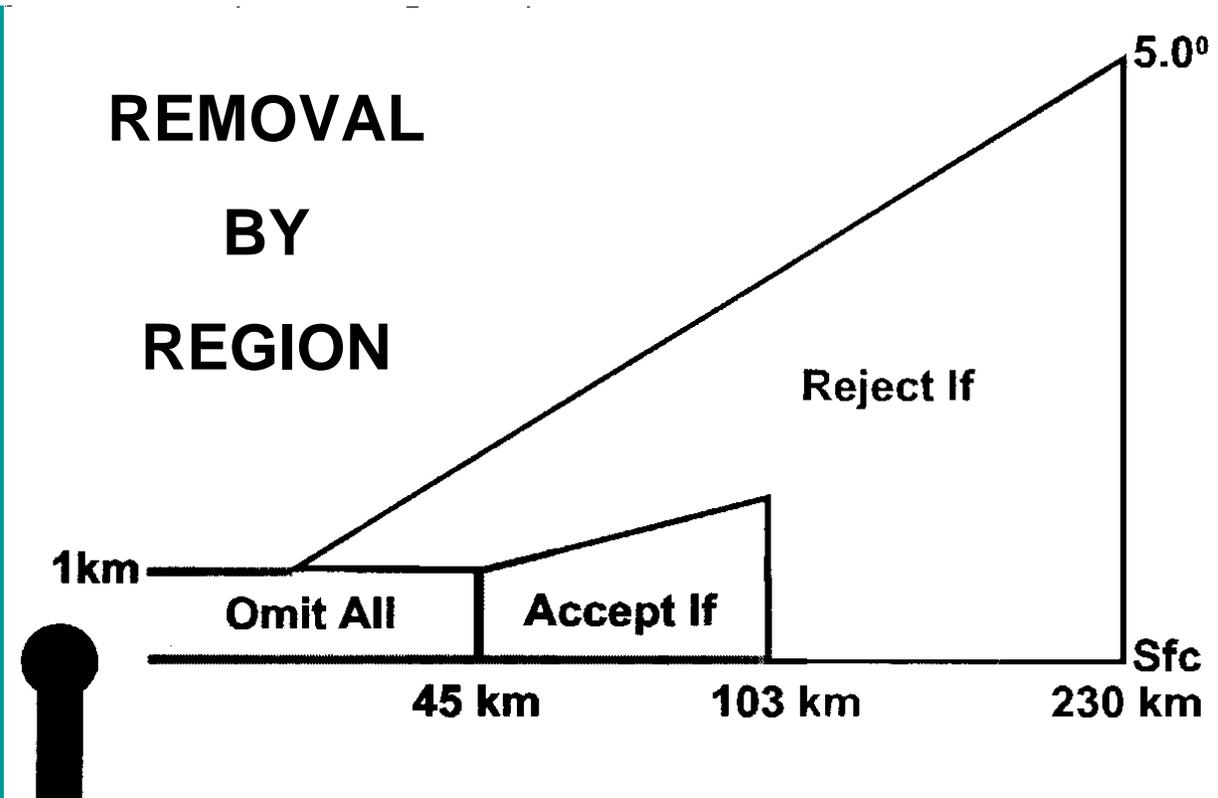


AP identification assumes clutter return is primarily from a stationary scatterer. Thus

- Low (near zero) radial velocity and,
- Small spectrum width

Mitigation of AP in a radar volume

- removal by region
- removal by extension

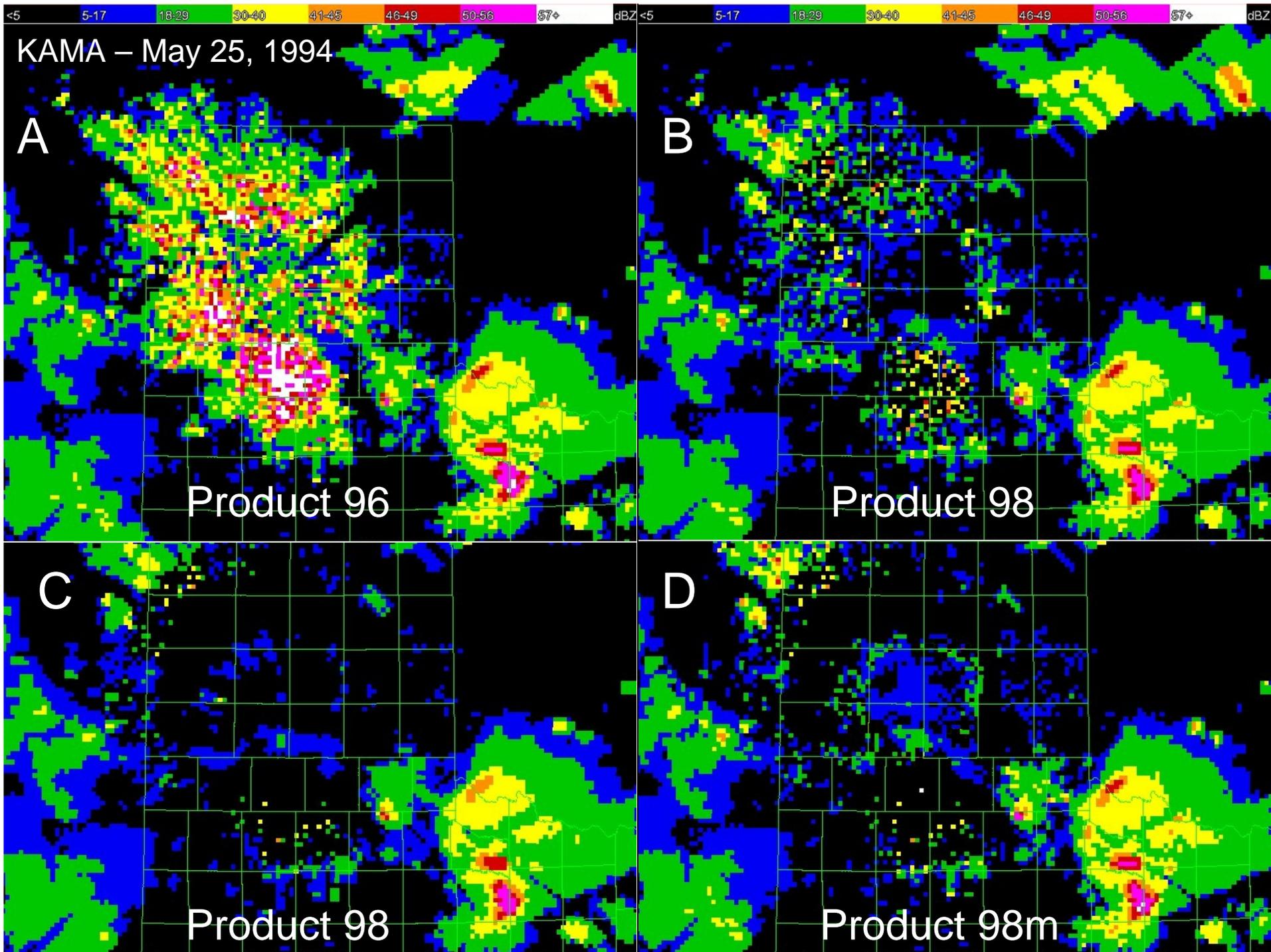


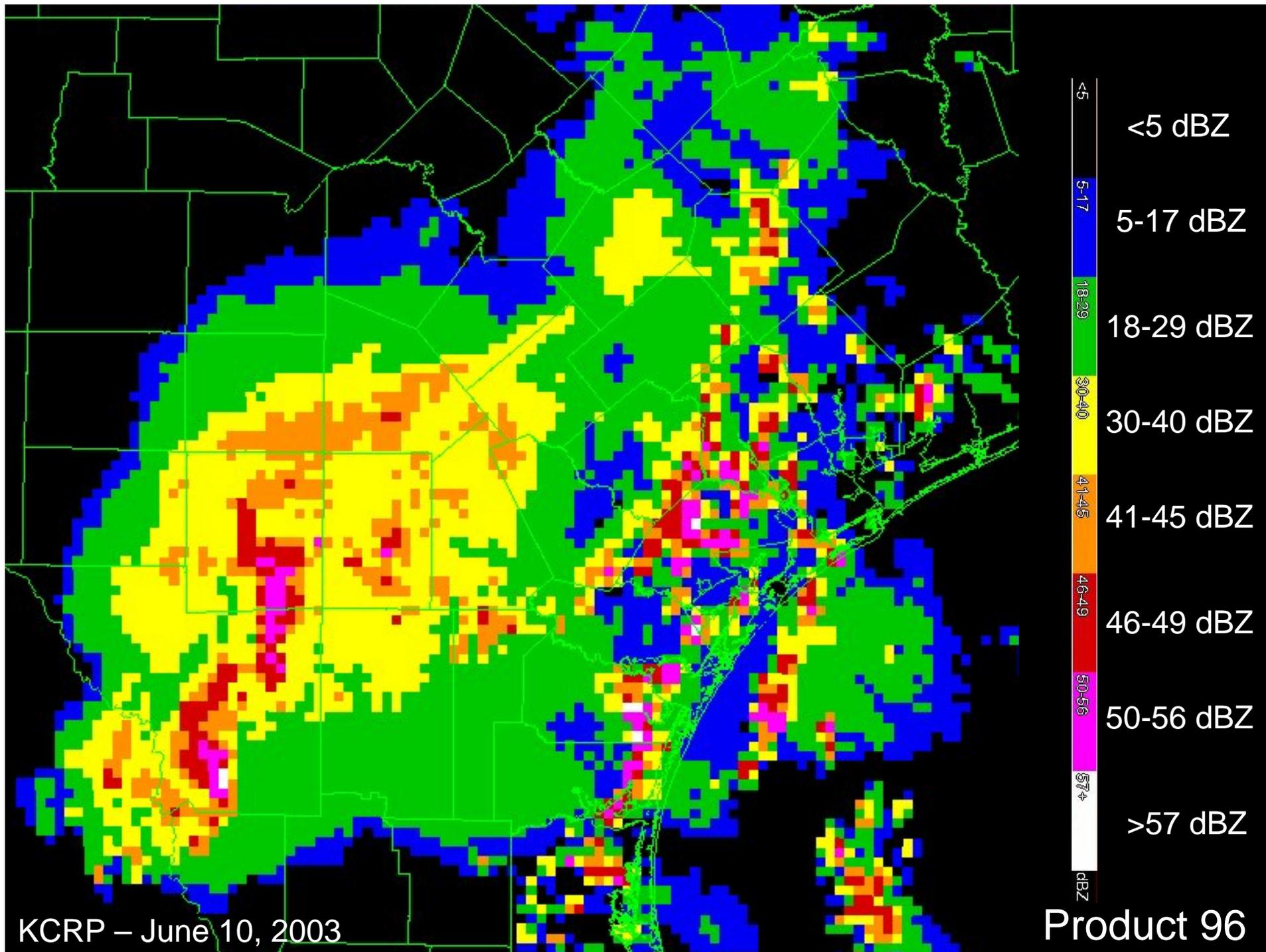
The AP technique is applied in separate regions surrounding a radar based on range and elevation scan.

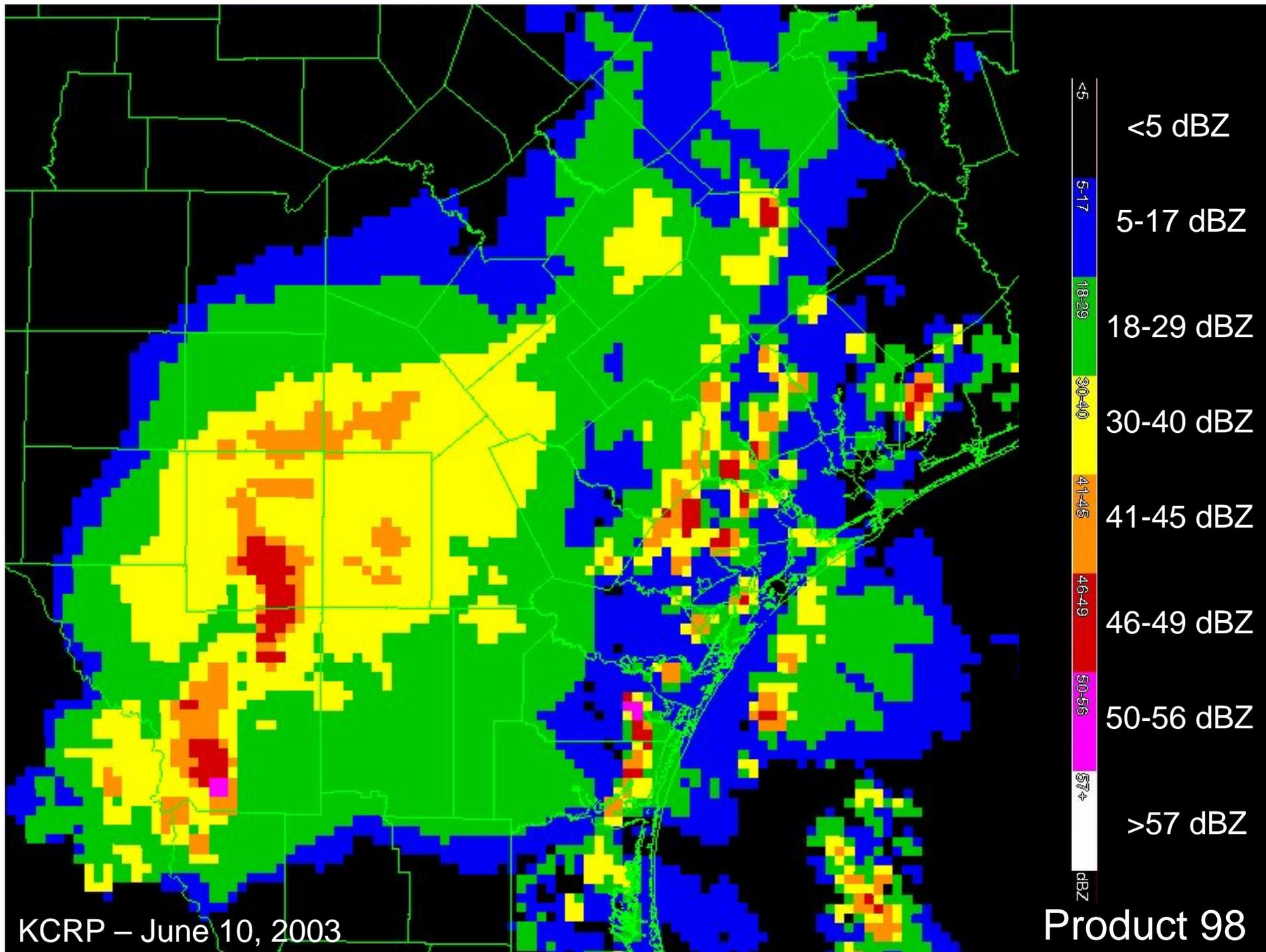
The threshold of velocity and spectrum width below which reflectivity returns are designated as AP can be modified using an adaptable parameter set.

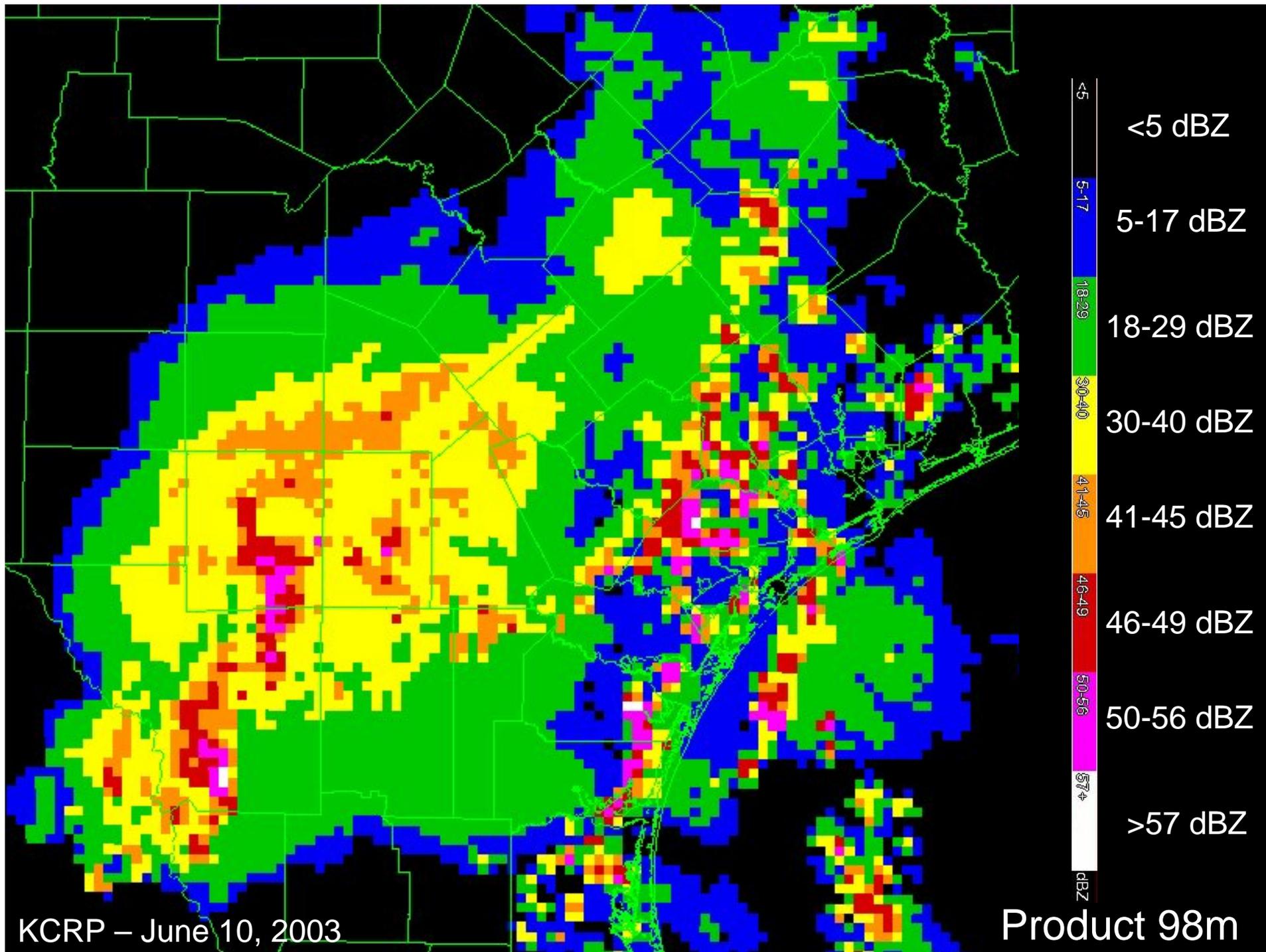
## Removal By Extension

- An analysis window surrounding a single range data bin is constructed. A simple quotient (Q) of the number of non-AP data bins out of the total number being considered is computed.
- If  $Q \geq 90\%$ , invoke median filter (i.e. precipitation returns are smoothed)
- If  $Q < 90\%$ , set range gate data value to AP  
\* - this was found to be a crucial aspect of AP removal in Smalley and Bennett (2001)





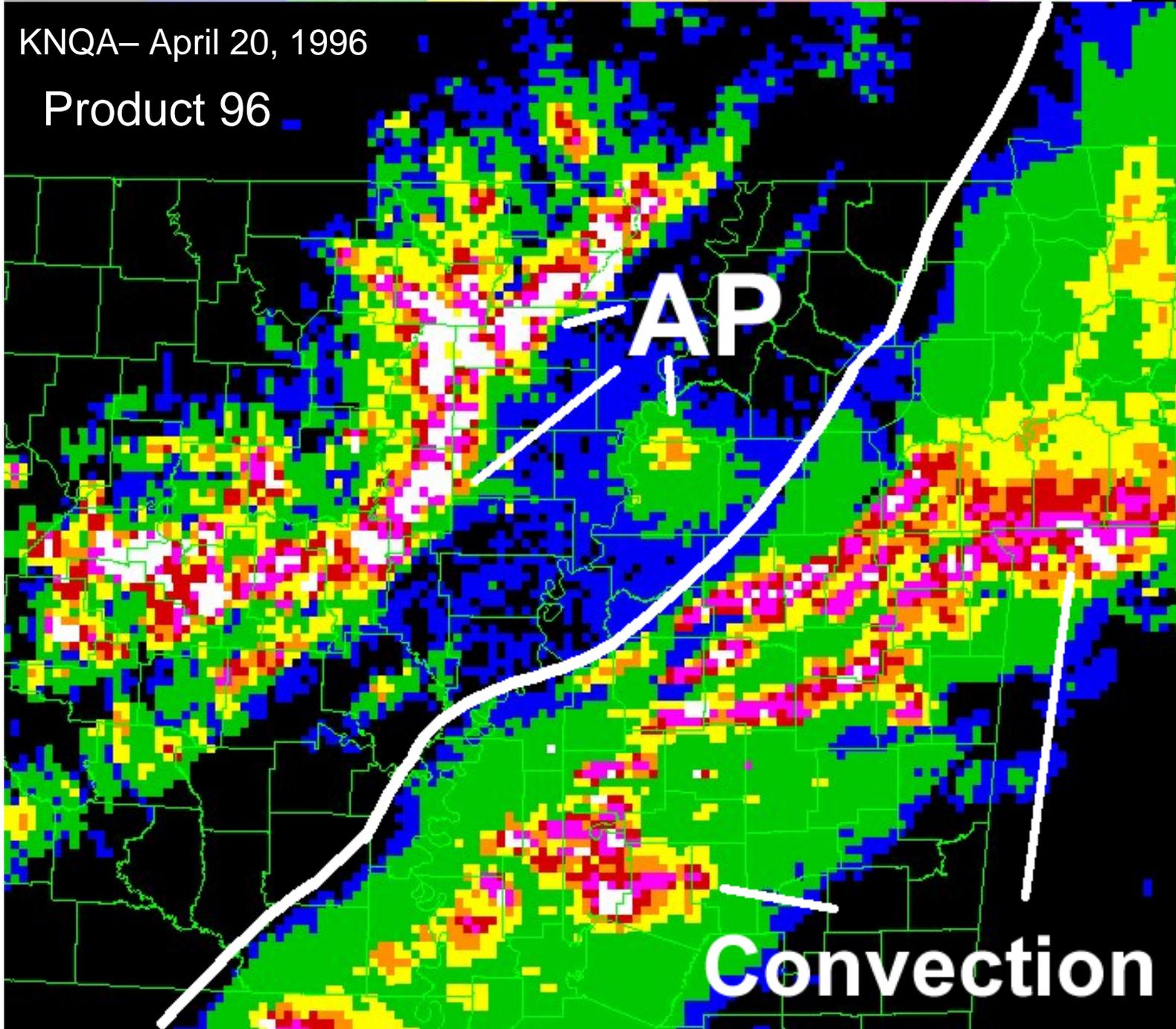




<5 5-17 18-29 30-40 41-45 46-49 50-56 57+ dBZ

KNQA— April 20, 1996

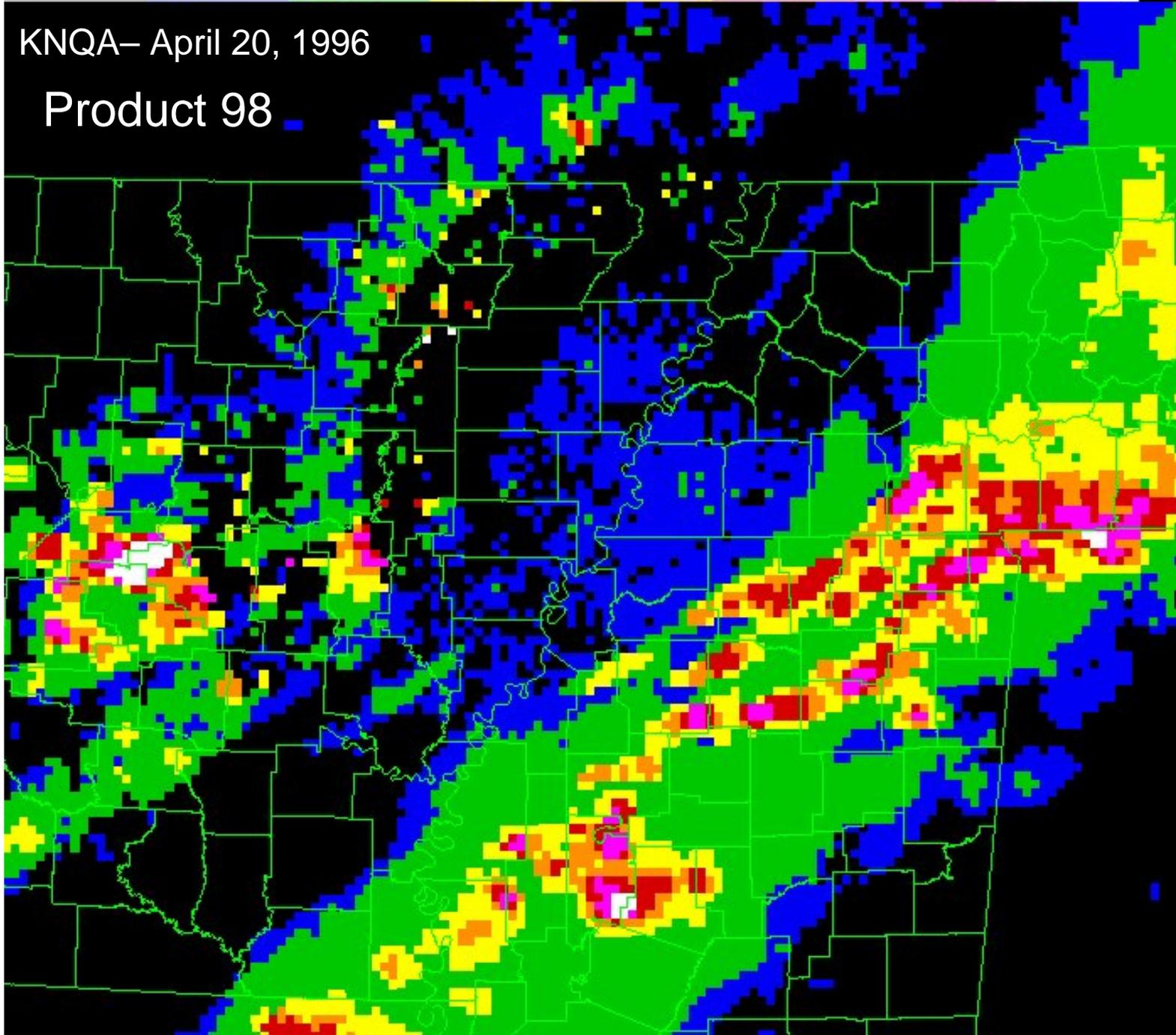
Product 96



<5 5-17 18-29 30-40 41-45 46-49 50-56 57+ dBZ

KNQA- April 20, 1996

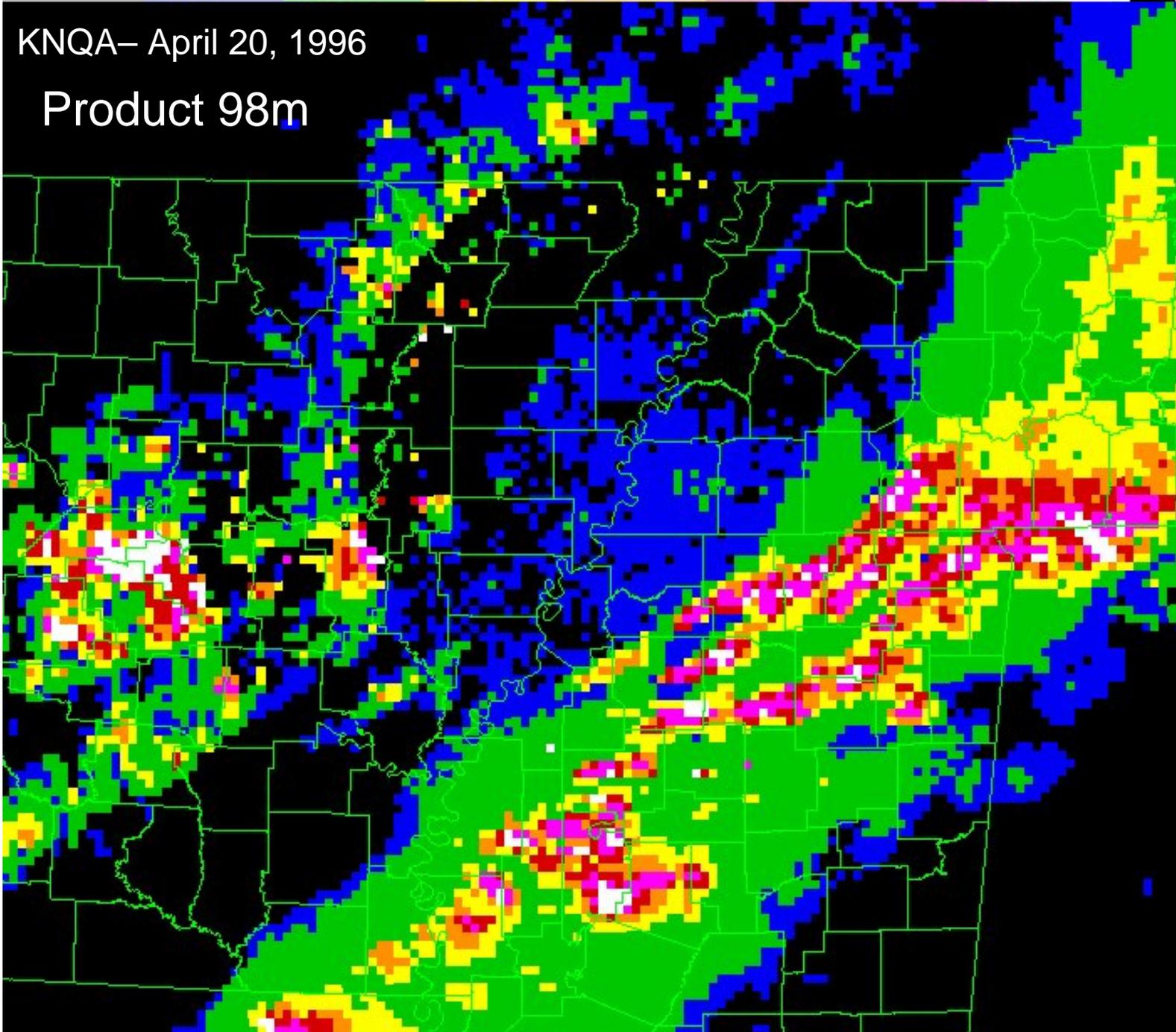
Product 98



<5 5-17 18-29 30-40 41-45 46-49 50-56 57+ dBZ

KNQA— April 20, 1996

Product 98m

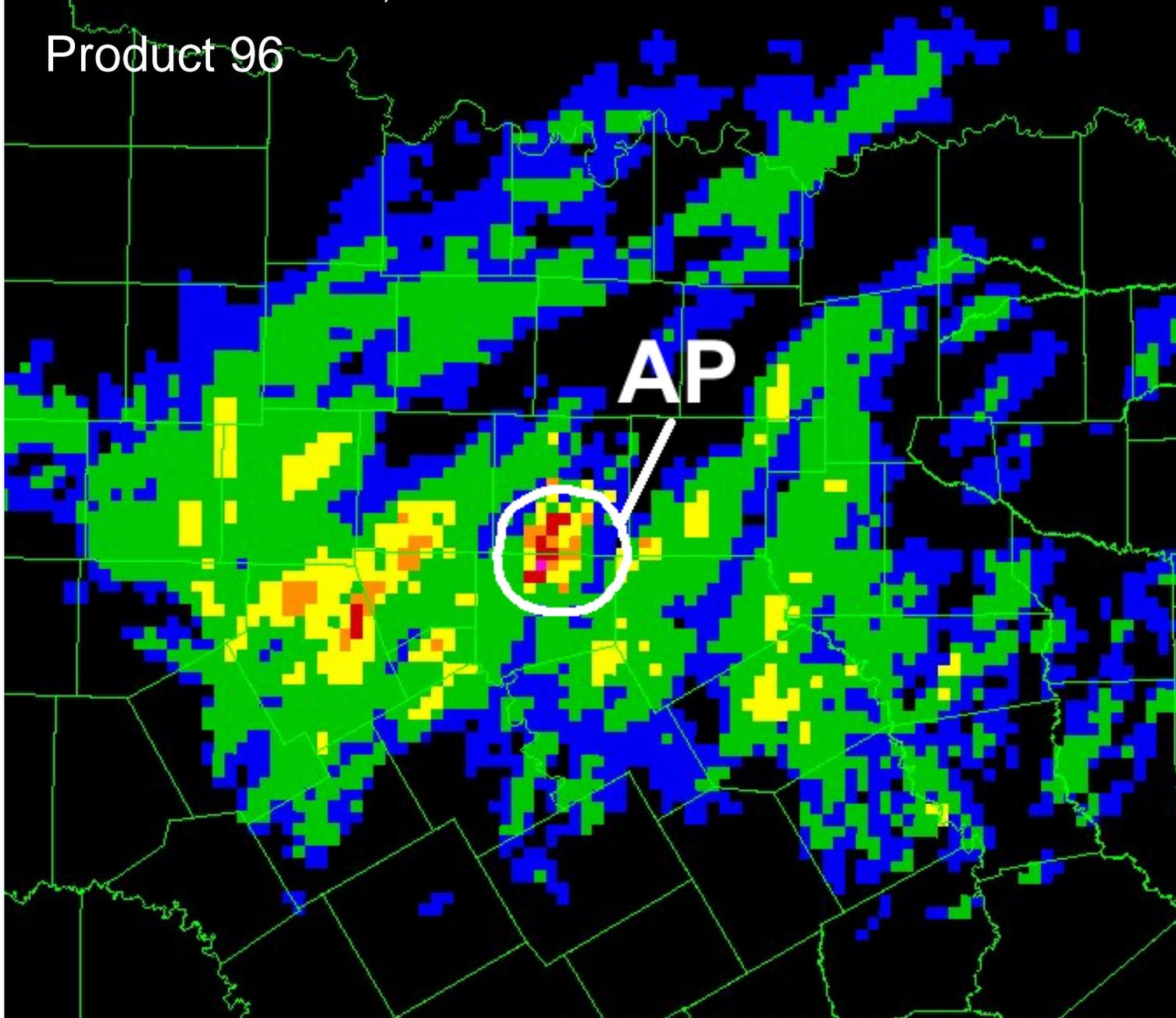


<5 5-17 18-29 30-40 41-45 46-49 50-56 57+ dBZ

KFWS– December 27, 2000

Product 96

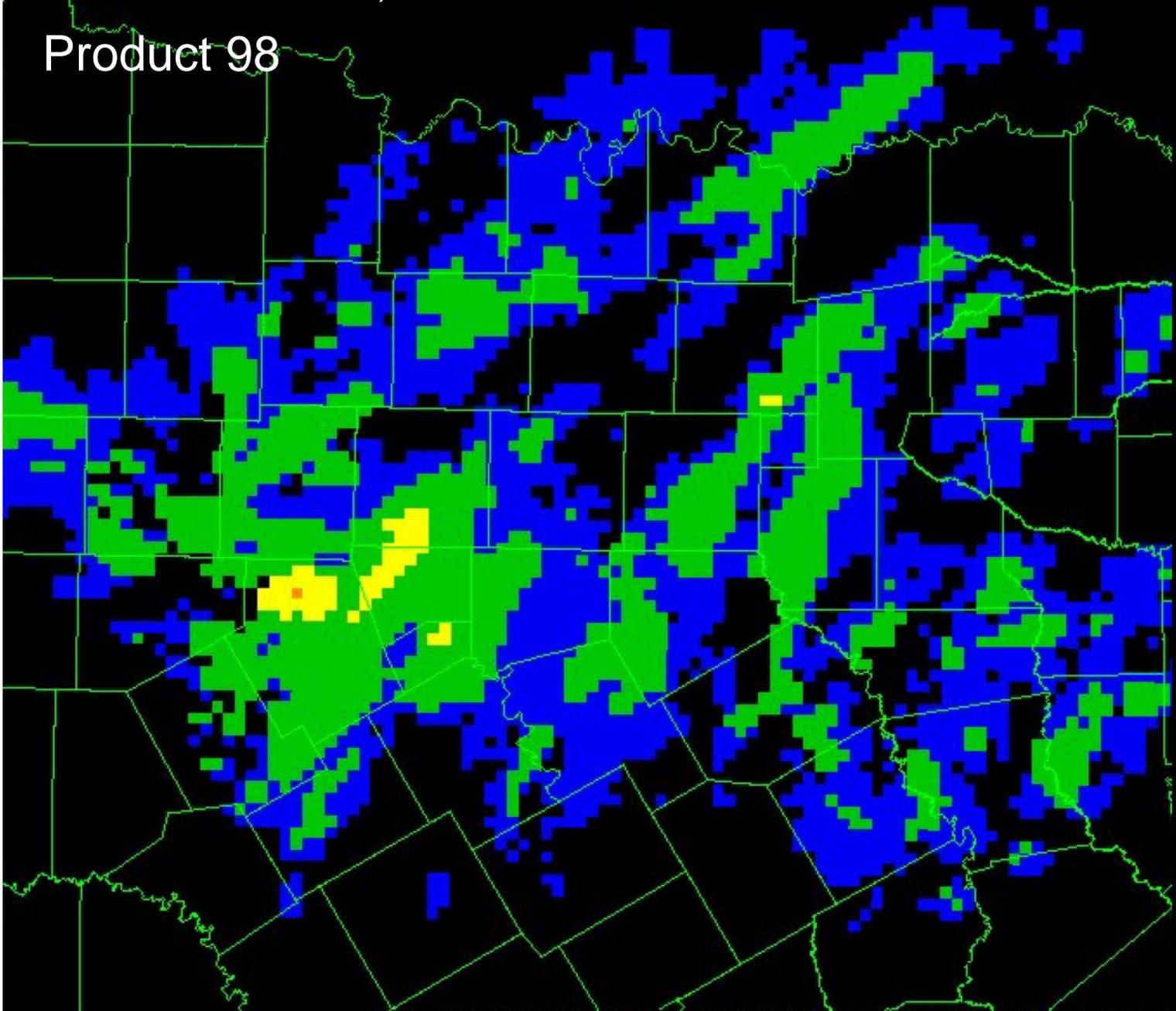
AP



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KFWS– December 27, 2000

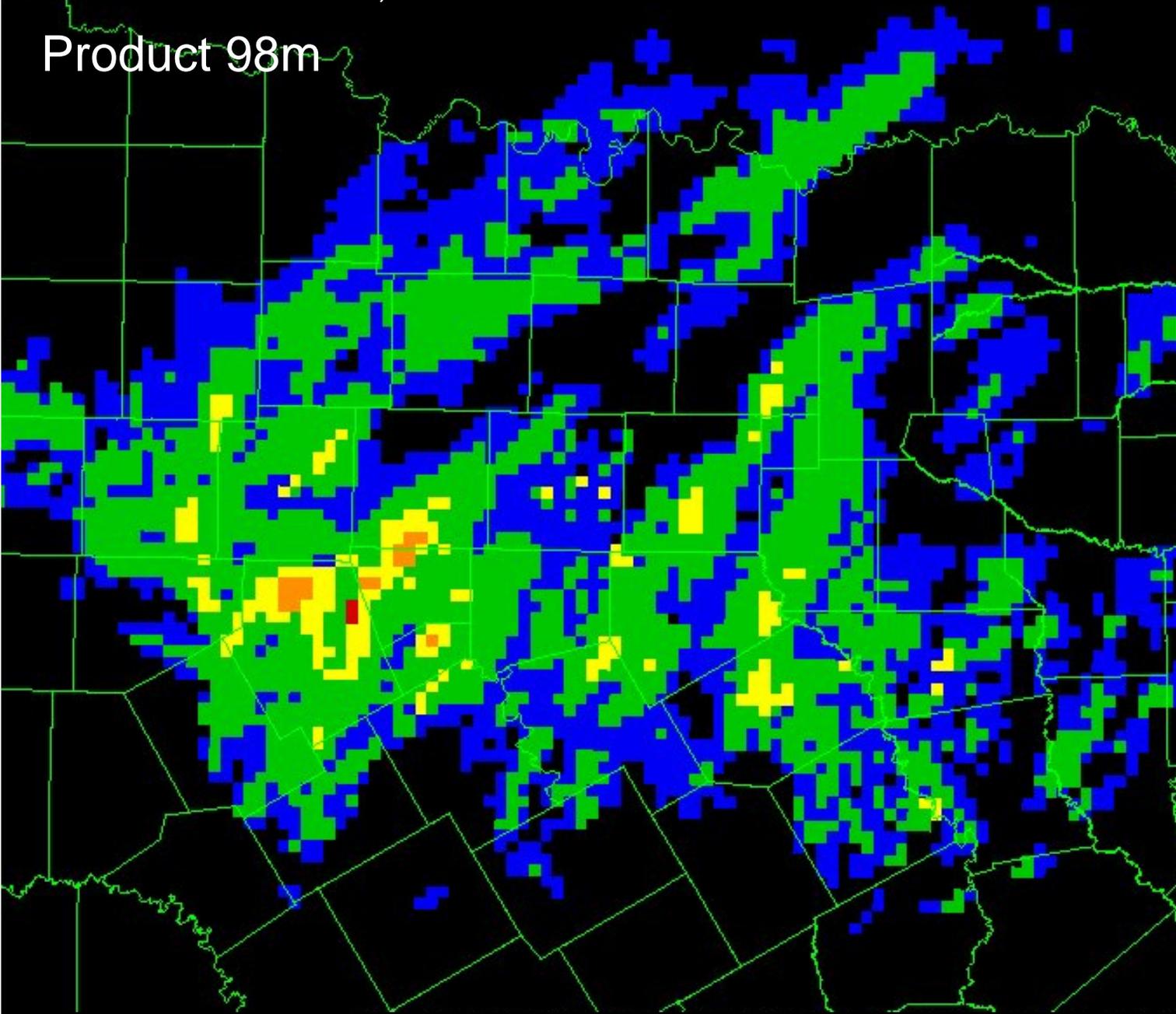
Product 98

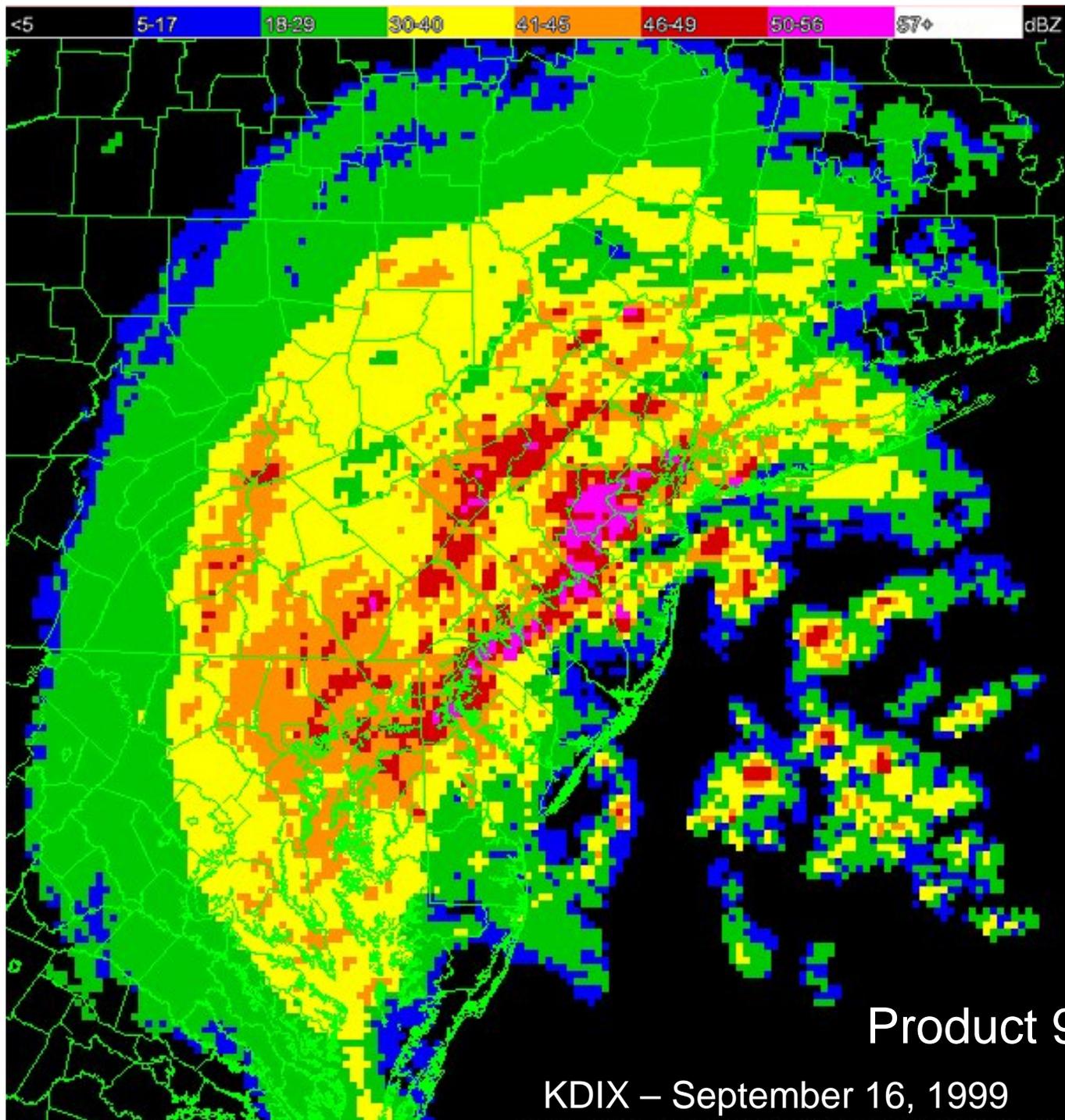


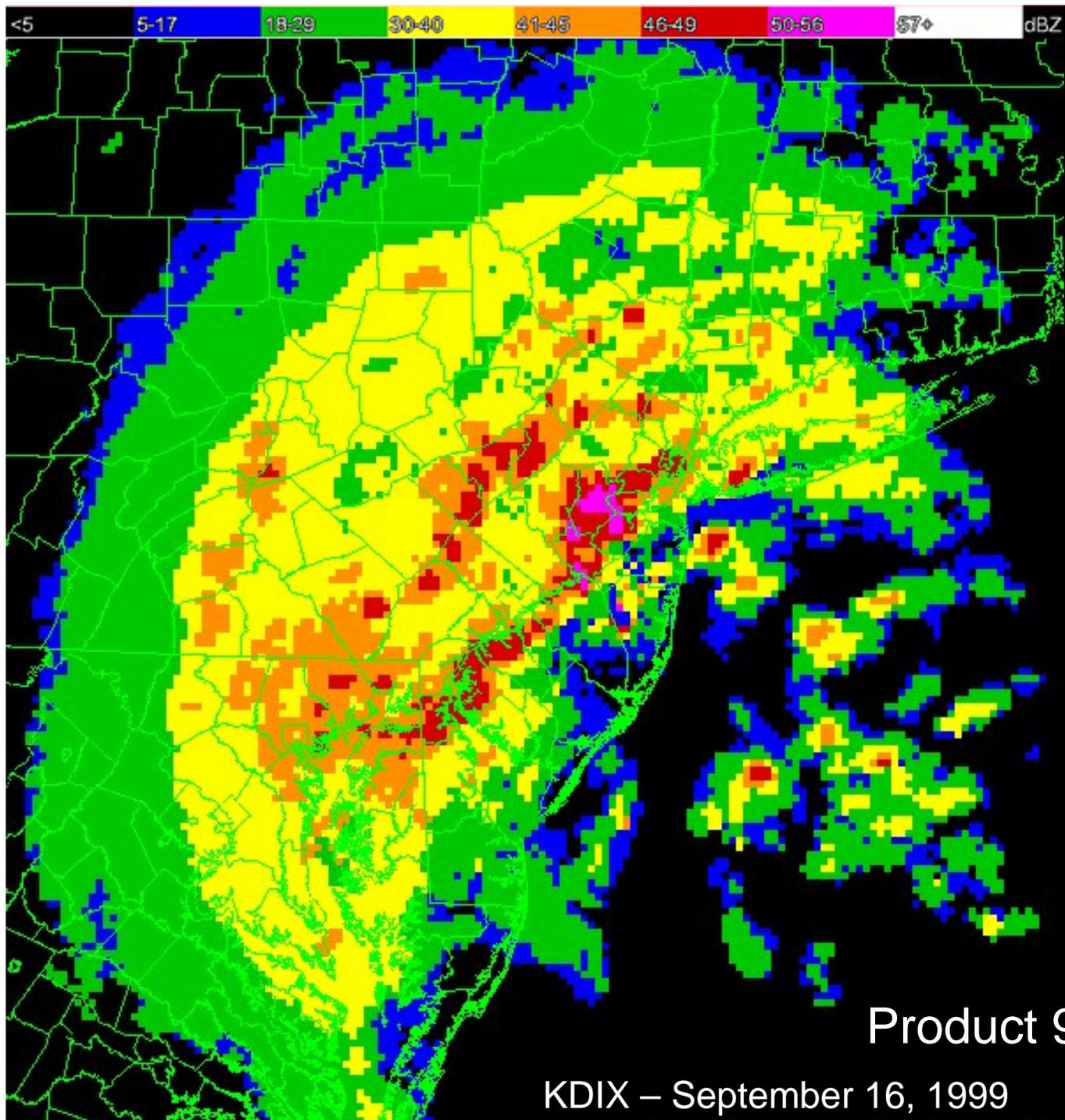
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KFWS– December 27, 2000

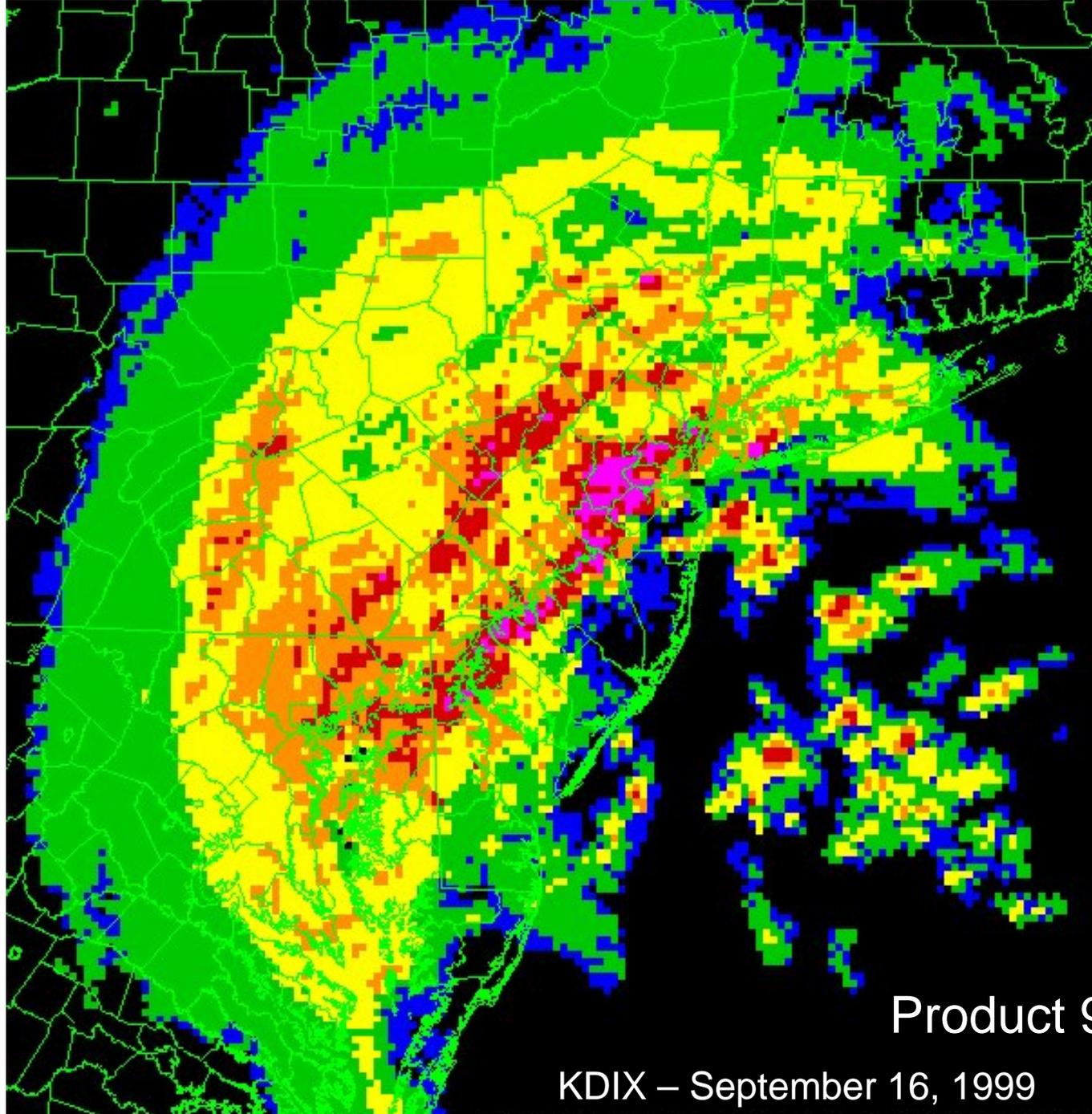
Product 98m







<5 5-17 18-29 30-40 41-45 46-49 50-56 57+ dBZ



Product 98m

KDIX – September 16, 1999

# ORPG code a3148a.ftn within src/cpc101/lib005

```
6         IF( NUM_VALID_PNTS .GT. 1 ) THEN
C
C***         IF RATIO OF VALID POINTS (NON-CLUTTER) TO NUMBER OF POINTS
C***         (CLUTTER AND NON_CLUTTER) IS GREATER THAN THRESHOLD, FIND
C***         MEDIAN VALUE.
C
C         Q → RATIO = FLOAT(NUM_VALID_PNTS)/NUM_PNTS
C         IF( RATIO .GE. ADPGDMEDIAN_L ) THEN ← If Q >= 90%
C         CALL A3148B__HEAP_SORT( POINTS, NUM_VALID_PNTS )
C         CALL A3148C__FIND_MEDIAN_VALUE( POINTS,
C         1                                     NUM_VALID_PNTS,
C         2                                     MEDIAN_VALUE )
C
C         ELSE
C
C***         NOT ENOUGH GOOD POINTS.  SET REFLECTIVITY TO CLUTTER
C***         VALUE.
C
C         MEDIAN_VALUE = CLUTTER_FLAG ← Set data bin
C         POST_FILTER( RNG_BIN, RADIAL ) = MEDIAN_VALUE           to AP
C         END IF
C         POST_FILTER( RNG_BIN, RADIAL ) = MEDIAN_VALUE
C         END IF
-----
6         IF( NUM_VALID_PNTS .GT. 1 ) THEN
C
C***         IF RATIO OF VALID POINTS (NON-CLUTTER) TO NUMBER OF POINTS
C***         (CLUTTER AND NON_CLUTTER) IS LESS THAN THRESHOLD, SET
C***         REFLECTIVITY TO CLUTTER VALUE.
C
C         RATIO = FLOAT(NUM_VALID_PNTS)/NUM_PNTS
C         IF( RATIO .LT. ADPGDMEDIAN_L ) POST_FILTER( RNG_BIN, RADIAL ) = CLUTTER_FLAG
C         END IF
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